

A P P L I C A T I O N

F O R

UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I,

Roberto RESTA, Italian citizen, of FAENZA - ITALY

have invented certain improvements in

QUILTING MACHINE WITH STITCHERS MOVED BY LINEAR ELECTRIC

MOTORS

of which the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings is a specification, like reference characters on the drawings indicating like parts in the several figures.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a quilting machine with stitchers moved by linear electric motors.

It is known that a quilting machine comprises a cloth supporting carriage and one or more stitchers for quilting 5 the cloth according to a preset pattern.

In most currently commercially available quilting machines the cloth supporting carriage moves along a linear path, while the stitchers are mounted so that they are slideable on a frame and are guided at right angles to the 10 path of the carriage. The combination of the movements of the carriage and of the stitchers allows the sewing needle to move with two degrees of freedom in order to form a seam which follows the intended path.

In such quilting machines, the frame comprises a first 15 beam, which lies above the cloth, and a second beam, which is parallel to said first beam and lies below the cloth.

The first beam supports a guide for the sewing head of the stitcher, while the second beam supports a guide for the so-called "crochet" device.

20 In order to allow the sewing needle to operate concordantly with the hook assembly, mechanical transmissions and/or electrical connections are provided so that the sewing needle moves synchronously and in perfect vertical alignment with the hook assembly during its 25 movements over the cloth.

Said conventional devices have rather long response

times and operating limitations when it is necessary to manage a plurality of stitchers which operate simultaneously on the same cloth.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The aim of the present invention is to provide a
5 quilting machine which does not suffer the drawbacks of conventional ones, i.e., which is capable of ensuring the alignment of the sewing head with the hook assembly precisely by using means which have a simple structure and high reliability.

10 Within the scope of this aim, an object of the present invention is to provide a quilting machine comprising a plurality of stitchers which is actuatable so as to work independently of each other to form variously arranged seams.

15 This aim is achieved with a quilting machine which comprises a frame composed of a first beam, arranged horizontally above the cloth to be quilted, and of a second beam arranged below said cloth, said beams being provided with respective guides for the carriages that support the
20 sewing head and respectively the hook assembly of at least one stitcher, characterized in that in order to move said sewing head and said hook assembly of said stitcher there are respective linear motors, in which the inductor elements are arranged on said upper beam and lower beam,
25 respectively, and the armature windings are arranged on said carriages that support the sewing head and said hook assembly respectively.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further characteristics and advantages of the present

invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of a preferred embodiment, illustrated by way of non-limitative example in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

5 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a frame for supporting the stitchers in a quilting machine;

 Figure 2 is a sectional view, taken along the plane II-II of Figure 1;

10 Figure 3 is a front view of the frame, schematically showing the arrangement of the inductor and of the armature of the linear motors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to the above Figures, 1 designates the frame of a quilting machine which is composed of two horizontal beams 2 and 3 which are connected, at their 15 opposite ends, by two respective vertical posts 4 and 5.

The beams 2, 3 and the posts 4, 5 enclose an opening 6, through which the cloth 7 to be quilted is guided. For the sake of clarity, it is assumed that the cloth 7 is stretched horizontally on a supporting frame (not shown) 20 which is movable in the direction A at right angles to the frame 1.

Two mutually parallel cylindrical bars 8, 9 are fixed to the ends of the beam 2 and are spaced from said beam. The bars 8 and 9 form a guide along which a carriage 10 is 25 slideable; said carriage is meant to support the sewing head 11 of a stitcher which is generally designated by the reference numeral 12. Sliding is ensured by a pair of freely rotating wheels 13 and 14 which have hollow rims and are tangentially engaged above the bar 8 and below the bar

9.

The inductor magnets 15 of a linear motor are fixed to the face of the beam 2 that is adjacent to the bars 8, 9; their armature winding 16 is fixed to the carriage 10 and protrudes between the bars 8 and 9. The activation of the linear motor 15, 16 causes the movement of the carriage 10 and therefore of the sewing head 11 along the guide 8, 9 in the direction B, at right angles to the direction A in which the cloth moves.

10 The stitcher 12 comprises a hook assembly 17 which is actuated synchronously with the sewing head 11. The device 17 is mounted on a carriage 18 which, by means of pairs of wheels with hollow rims 19 and 20, is slideable in the direction B along a pair of bars 21 and 22 which are fixed 15 by their ends to the lower beam 3 and are parallel to the bars 8 and 9.

10 The lower carriage 18 is moved by a linear motor of its own, which is composed of inductor magnets 23 and of an armature winding 24. The inductor magnets 23 are fixed to 20 the front face of the beam 3, which is directed toward the bars 21 and 22, while the armature winding 24 protrudes between said bars in order to cooperate with the inductor magnets 23.

15 The operation of the quilting machine is illustrated hereinafter with reference to Figure 3, which is a view of an embodiment which comprises two stitchers, which are of the type designated by the reference numeral 12 in the example of Figures 1 and 2 and are designated by the reference numerals 12a and 12b. The sewing heads and hook 20 assemblies that compose the stitchers 12a, 12b and the

corresponding supporting carriages are designated by the same reference numerals used earlier in the example of Figures 1 and 2, with the addition of the letters a and b respectively.

5 The carriages 10a, 10b and 18a, 18b are actuated by a linear motor of their own, which is composed of an inductor 16a, 16b and 24a, 24b and of inductor magnets which, since they are common to both motors, are designated by the reference numerals 15 and 23, as in the previously
10 described example.

In Figure 3, the numerals 25a and 25b schematically designate the two electric motors that operate the needles of the sewing heads 11a, 11b, and the numerals 26a and 26b schematically designate the two electric motors that
15 operate the hook assemblies 17a, 17b and which, in Figure 1 of the previously described example, have been designated by the reference numerals 25 and 26; said motors move the needle of the sewing head 11 and the hook assembly 17 by means of belt drives 27 and 28.

20 The armature windings of the linear motors 16a, 15 and 16b, 15 that operate the sewing heads 11a, 11b, the armature windings of the linear motors 24a, 23 and 24b, 23 that operate the hook assemblies 17a, 17b, and the motors 25a, 25b, 26a, 26b are powered by way of respective power
25 stages 29 and 30 controlled by a CNC (computerized numeric control) unit 31.

The unit 31 is capable of driving the stitchers 12a, 12b independently of each other, so as to ensure maximum operating versatility as regards the paths of the seams
30 formed by said stitchers. In particular, the linear motors

ensure perfect synchronization and perfect vertical alignment of the needles and of the crochet.

It is further possible to adjust the speed of the motors 25a, 25b, 26a, 26b so as to maintain a constant 5 stitch length regardless of the direction B in which the stitchers 12a, 12b move with respect to the direction A in which the cloth 7 moves.

Numerous modifications and variations are possible in the practical embodiment of the invention, and all are 10 within the scope of the same inventive concept. For example, instead of moving the cloth 7 with respect to the frame 1, it is possible to keep the cloth motionless and move the frame 1 on rails in the direction A.

The disclosures in Italian Patent Application No. 15 BO98A000021 from which this application claims priority are incorporated herein by reference.

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